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BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 27.—A. M.—In the House of Lords, the debate on the Irish Church Bill was continued. A great multitude was on the floor and in the galleries, and the excitement was intense.

Lord Carnarvon regretted that this question had been made a party measure. Ireland had never gained anything on the battlefield of party politics. He criticized the Irish policy of the late Derby Ministry, and distrusted the policy of the present Cabinet. He thought it safer for the Church to make terms with its avowed opponents than trust its professed friends. If the Church of England fell into a minority his affection for her would remain, but his conscience would not support her as an establishment. He was in favor of disestablishing the Irish Church, but he would not disendow it. He concluded with the declaration that he should vote for the Suspensory Bill. [Cheering from the Whig benches.]

Lord Rodd made a characteristic speech as a sacrifice, and added that the Queen's sanction of it ought to be barred by the coronation oath.

Lord Marlborough thought the bill only an attempt of the Liberals to gain office at any cost.

Lords Juffrin and Romilly spoke in support of the bill, and the Archbishop of York and Armagh in opposition.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that the bill should have been made to exclude future holders of benefices from compensation. As this was not done, he thought the object of its framers was to commit the Lords to some ulterior design. This was a plan of disestablishment, but the framers threatened that if it were not passed, worse would follow. If a worse one could be framed, they would have done it. He conceived of nothing worse than abolition. Inquiry should be made concerning the right of spoliation. If every diocese were the reason for it, it would not stop at corporate property. He thought the Fenians would regard it as a sop to save the land. Land, and not the church, was their object, and the real badge of conquest. If the Lords became an echo of the Commons, they had better not be Lords at all. He wished to yield to the opinion of the people, but if the Commons acted prudently, firmly and independently, they would probably interpret the wish of the people better than they had done.

The debate was then adjourned.

The Reform Bill for Ireland was read for the first time in the House of Lords, and an adjournment took place.

Our Washington Dispatches.
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.—ADMISSION OF FLORIDA TO REPRESENTATION.—THE RADICALS AND THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.—THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—In the Senate to-day, a resolution of the Texas Reconstruction Convention, narrating the disorders and murders in that State, was referred to the Military Committee.

Thomas W. Osborne, as Senator from Florida, was declared entitled to his seat by a vote of 38 to 6.

After discussing the civil appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, several political motions, referring to the financial question, were introduced and discussed without definite action. It is evident that the object of the Republicans is to make the financial question the paramount issue in the approaching contest, ignoring the condition of the South under the Reconstruction acts, or at least making it a secondary issue.

The credentials of the Florida representatives were presented, and referred to the Election Committee.

The river and harbor improvement bill, without any amendment affecting the South, was passed and goes to the Senate.

A joint resolution to adjourn on the 15th of July was passed—yeas 91, nays 47.

Crowds of delegates are in the city on their way to the New York Convention. The sentiments of some of the Southern delegates give a glow to Hancock's prospects, though the under current for Chase is quite strong.

The Law Courts in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, June 30.—The Savannah Bar adopted a resolution to-day requesting Judge Fleming to adjourn the Superior Court until the next term, on the grounds that changes are occurring in the political condition, and which may still have serious effects on the judicial system.

A High Old Game.

SAVANNAH, June 30.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Martin, United States Army, having lost a considerable amount at faro, had the gambler arrested by military authority and confined in the barracks. The prisoner's counsel was denied admittance. The counsel then took out a warrant to arrest the Colonel on a charge of playing and betting at faro, but the military refused to allow the right of the civil authorities to make the arrest.

In Wilcox County two white men were murdered by a negro, who was captured after being shot, and brought to this city by four of his own color.

The Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

ATLANTA, June 30.—Sixteen cars left for Milledgeville this morning, to remove the furniture of the State capital to Atlanta.

The court for the trial of the Columbus prisoners met this morning. Ex-Governor Brown and three others are counsel for the prosecution, and Alex. H. Stephens and others for the defense. Mr. Stephens entered the following plea on behalf of the prisoners: "They do not wish to be understood as admitting the rightful jurisdiction of this court, constituted and organized as it now is under the rules and articles of war, to try offenders according to the laws and customs of war, to take charge of the trial against the laws of the State of Georgia, whereof they are accused, they being all engaged in pursuits of civil life, and in no way connected with military service, neither in the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof in actual service; they hereby expressly reserve to themselves severally their right, hereafter to be claimed and asserted, if need be, to insist that this trial is not in conformity with the laws of the land, nor in accordance with their rights of trial by jury as guaranteed under the

Constitution of the United States." All pleaded not guilty.

Charles Marshall, Sergeant United States army, was the first witness, and his testimony consumed the day and implicated Kirksey, Hudson and others in the shooting of Ashburn.

Affairs in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, June 30.—The Legislature meets to-morrow, and a quorum will be present. General Canby suspends the test oath. It is understood that he issued an order to Chief Justice Pearson, yesterday, to qualify before the United States Commissioner by taking the oath required by the new constitution, and then administer the same oath to the other judges and officers. To-day he appoints W. W. Holden Governor, vice Jonathan N. Worth, removed, and orders the State officers sworn in to-morrow. Gov. Holden delivers his inaugural on the fourth. The city is full of office-hunters, and there are many candidates for the United States Senate and other offices.

It is rumored that General Littlefield has purchased from Governor Holden the Standard printing office for \$20,000.

The venerable Edmund B. Freeman died to-day in his seventy-first year. He had been clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court for thirty-five years. The old court expired to-day, and so did its old and able clerk.

Affairs in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—General Grant, in a dispatch to General Buchanan, says: "I have no orders at present to give, but I repeat that the members of the Louisiana Legislature are only required to take the oath prescribed by their constitution, and are not required to take the test oath prescribed in the Reconstruction acts. Generals Meade and Canby are acting on the view of the case." Signed U. S. Grant. This dispatch has created great dismay among the Radicals in the Legislature.

The Mississippi Election.

JACKSON, June 30.—The election will not close throughout the State for several days. The Democratic majority so far is 12,785. The Radicals insist that in all the counties where the Democrats are ahead the election must be declared illegal and void.

Summerville.

THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE VILLAGE—THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON ITS GROWTH—BROWN'S HOTEL UNDER THE REPAIRS—THE PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION—A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE ENTERPRISE.

What Newport is to Boston, Long Branch to New York, Cape May to Philadelphia, or Old Point to Baltimore, Summerville is or ought to be to Charleston. Situated on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, only twenty miles from the city, the locality is one on which nature has poured out with lavish hand her choicest gifts of health and beauty. For many years it has been a favorite resort of our citizens, and for many years it has enjoyed a reputation throughout the United States as a spot where the sufferer from disease, drinking in delicious mouthfuls of the purest air, may rapidly recuperate. Thousands have thus renewed their lease of life, and doubtless thank God to-day that there is such a place as Summerville, South Carolina.

A long time ago—long before we can remember—pretty little cottages began to nestle among the tall pines. Now you can walk scarcely a quarter of a mile in any direction without finding some hiding place where, among foliage and flowers, the ill, the well, or the weary may enjoy a vision of sweet peace. The village is thrown together in a half careless, scattering manner, as if lovers of nature had selected the loveliest spots and pitched their tent. Of these romantic homes, there are, perhaps, one hundred and fifty within an area of two miles square. It is true that the denotation of war has reached even these recessed spots; but though the paint be faded and the porch is crumbling away, and poverty has crept inside, it is still beautiful to see how the fingers of nature have worked the embroidery of leaf and flower upon trellis fence and arbor, as if they would conceal decay.

To accommodate the many visitors to Summerville, especially invalids, one of the enterprising residents erected in 1852 what has since been known as "Brown's Hotel." He enlarged the premises in 1860, and since that time large numbers of persons have been attracted thither from every portion of the country. In Charleston especially there are many who, on perusing these lines, will recall the moonlight promenades on the old piazza; the pleasant days which seemed like a perpetual Sabbath, the picnic rides through the neighborhood, and more than all, the refreshing slumbers at night, with no reconnoitering mosquitoes to disturb one's dreams of fried chicken and delicious rolls for breakfast. It has been said that "it is a climate in which it is hard to be unhappy about anything; charming to live at all, and easy to die." It is in a great measure true.

Since the war our people have not travelled as much as usual, and their means have not permitted them to resume "hotel life" for the summer. Consequently the old place has been somewhat neglected. During the past few weeks, however, Major J. P. Horbach, the proprietor of the Charleston Hotel, has taken the premises in charge for the purpose of once more attracting to them the tourist, and offering a home to those who seek the bracing air of the locality; and a visit to the place yesterday established the fact beyond peradventure that he is making use of every element of nature to achieve this object. With its new features, one can scarcely recognize the spot. The house has been repainted from piazza to roof; old outbuildings have been removed and others whitewashed. A handsome arbor has been constructed as an entrance; the lawn has been renovated, trees trimmed, fences put in order, unsightly objects torn down, and, in short, a holiday aspect given to every department. Adjacent dwellings have likewise been rented and subjected to the same overhauling. These will be used for various purposes connected with the conduct of the establishment.

Altogether, the number of bedrooms is about forty. Each of these contains a neat set of cottage furniture, and is adapted, as the case may be, to individuals or to families. The dining room is spacious, and connected conveniently with a complete culinary department; the water-pipe has been improved; the ladies' and gentlemen's parlors are neatly fitted up (the former also contains a piano), and the entire establishment put on a thorough hotel basis. All these plans of Major Horbach have been carried out under the supervisory care of Messrs. James Kerr and George Mixer, both of whom have had a large experience in the entertainment of the public, and while their chief conduct as usual the old Charleston, they will manage its infant progeny at Summerville.

To make the enterprise still more complete, Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Charleston Hotel, has taken the premises in charge for the purpose of once more attracting to them the tourist, and offering a home to those who seek the bracing air of the locality; and a visit to the place yesterday established the fact beyond peradventure that he is making use of every element of nature to achieve this object. With its new features, one can scarcely recognize the spot. The house has been repainted from piazza to roof; old outbuildings have been removed and others whitewashed. A handsome arbor has been constructed as an entrance; the lawn has been renovated, trees trimmed, fences put in order, unsightly objects torn down, and, in short, a holiday aspect given to every department. Adjacent dwellings have likewise been rented and subjected to the same overhauling. These will be used for various purposes connected with the conduct of the establishment.

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Hotel stables, will this week move to Summerville several omnibuses, carriages, buggies, and saddle horses, so that guests may avail themselves of quadruped power in going to or returning from the depot, or in social rides through the country.

Further to contribute to their enjoyment Major Horbach has caused a couple of billiard tables to be set up in one of the adjoining buildings; a pistol gallery has been constructed, and the ten pin alley put in working order. Carpenters are likewise engaged in laying down a large platform in the shade of the huge trees on the lawn, for dancing purposes, and for the use of the Post Band, which will perform every week. Cozy seats for lovers are to be arranged. Indeed every enjoyment which an ingenious and enterprising hotel proprietor can offer to the public, to induce them to come and partake of summer joys, is to be found on the grounds of the "Brown Hotel," at Summerville.

Does the visitor desire to ride? He can go to half a dozen historic, revolutionary places in the vicinity and spend a day in gathering relics. Does he fish? Schütz's Lake, a shape of beamy sleeping on the lap of earth four miles away, will furnish trout, brim and perch. Does he desire to loaf? He can stroll over rustic bridges, take his own portrait in pencil waters, or be lulled to sleep by the whispered palms of the stately pines. Such is Summerville and the new attractions of the place.

The hotel is now open, and will probably commence to receive visitors from to-day; but the rush to it, especially by those who seek a day or night's rest from city labors, may not set in until after the removal of the band. Those persons who desire accommodations, which, we are informed, may be obtained on the test oath prescribed in the Reconstruction acts. Generals Meade and Canby are acting on the view of the case." Signed U. S. Grant. This dispatch has created great dismay among the Radicals in the Legislature.

Proceedings of City Council.

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present—His Honor the Mayor, Aldermen Geddings, Clark, Cunningham, Adams, Weston, Wall, Whilden, Howard, Parker and Moore.

The minutes were read and approved.

The following papers were presented and appropriately referred:

Application of Mary Castello, No. 31 Beaufort-street, for junk shop license.

Portion of C. Sahmman, for permission to put up steam engine northeast corner of Meeting and Reid streets.

Petition of James and Anna C. Misroon and Susan J. Parker for issue of new certificate of stock.

Petition of Ann Francis praying to be refunded \$20 paid by her for taxes.

Bill of Charleston Gas Company for the month of June, 1868, of \$2,316.66.

Communication from the Board of Fire-masters requesting the City Council to take some immediate action on so much of the Chief's report as relates to the better payment of the Fire Department for services rendered.

As, in its present condition, the Department cannot sustain itself. Referred to Special Committee on the Fire Department.

Petition of G. Logeman and Peter Tecklenburg relative to the payment of licenses.

Sundry bills were presented, including the bills of the Orphan House for the month of June, amounting to \$272.92, and of the Engineer Department.

Alderman Geddings presented a communication from A. C. Wellon proposing to lease the Artesian Well for a term of—years, looking to the completion of the unfinished well. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Cunningham, Potter and Moore.

Alderman Moore, from Committee on Vacant Lots, reported favorably on bond of George Howard, authorized to act as Inspector of Lunatics and Timber. Adopted.

Alderman Geddings, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported for information that various notes due by the city, amounting to \$23,000, at one per cent. a month, have been paid, thus releasing \$12,000 shares of the city stock pledged as collateral; also that favorable negotiations have been made upon other city obligations—none of these now paying over seven per cent. a month.

Alderman Parker, from committee, reported favorably on application of Quash Brown for permission to erect a small wooden building in Smith-street, between Bull and Calhoun streets. Adopted.

Alderman Clark, from the committee appointed to confer with the owners of property on Queen-street, between King and Meeting, in relation to the probable cost of the proposed widening of that street, reported that the cost to the city will not be less than \$12,000. Your committee would take this occasion to say—the city is in special need of legislation that will empower her to take for the public good—such, for instance, as the widening of streets—the property of her citizens, the same to be settled by arbitration under the requirements of a betterment law, which would assess all property enhanced in value by any public improvement made, for its proportion of the cost of said public improvement.

Alderman Clark, from a committee appointed to report a system of taxation and expenditure whereby the expenses of the city government can be brought within its income, reported as follows: First, that a system to accomplish this purpose shall be one by which the income from taxes shall be equalized by important modifications of the present tax bill, and at the same time bring into the treasury the sum of \$75,000 per annum additional to that being received.

Second, that several of the departments of the government shall be reorganized, or be so connected that judicious economy would effect a saving to the city of \$100,000 or \$125,000 per annum.

Third, looking to this desirable end the Committee beg leave to report a bill to regulate and reorganize the police department, which it is believed will be adequate to the protection of the person and the property of the citizen, and at the same time effect a reduction of fifty or sixty thousand dollars in the present exorbitant expenses of this department per annum. Signed by Aldermen Clark, Geddings, Howard and Parker.

The following is a copy of the bill, which was read the first time:

A BILL to regulate and reorganize the Police Department.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Council assembled, That from and after the

the police force of the city shall consist of one marshal, two assistants marshals, one captain of day police, and one captain of night police, and such number of regular police, not to exceed (25) twenty-five, and such number of night police or watchmen, not to exceed (50) fifty, as may be appointed, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The City Marshal shall keep a correct record of all the doings of his office, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the Mayor and Aldermen, and shall make a regular report thereof as often as once in three months to the City Council, and at such other times as may be required.

Sec. 3. The City Marshal shall have the general charge and supervision of all the assistant marshals and police officers, and shall have the precedence and control of the same whenever engaged in the same service, and shall report forthwith to the Mayor and Aldermen any violation of duty on the part of either of said officers. It shall be his duty, from time to time, to pass through the streets, lanes, alleys, squares, and public grounds of the city, to observe all nuisances, obstructions and impediments thereon, or on the sidewalks thereof, and cause the same to be removed according to law.

Sec. 4. The City Marshal shall have the duty to enforce and carry into effect all laws and ordinances, and to see that no person is arrested or detained in custody of the law, except by authority of the Mayor and Aldermen, and to execute all orders of the Mayor and of the City Council.

Sec. 5. The Assistant Marshals before entering upon the duties of their office shall give bond in the sum of \$1,000, with sufficient securities, to be approved by the Mayor and Aldermen, for the faithful performance of the duties of their office.

Sec. 6. The Assistant Marshals shall, under the direction of the Marshal or of the Mayor and Aldermen, aid in any and all such duties as are prescribed for the City Marshal, and may act as day and night police.

Sec. 7. The Assistant Marshals shall, in case of fire in the city, repair to the place where the fire may be, and attend diligently to the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of thefts and the loss or destruction of property, and shall under the direction and control of the Marshal.

Sec. 8. The Captains of Police shall at all times be under the control and direction of the Marshal and of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Sec. 9. The City Marshal shall establish rules and regulations for the government of the police, subject to the approval of the Mayor.

Sec. 10. The pay of the police force shall be as follows: The pay of the Marshal after the rate of \$1500 per annum; the pay of the Assistant Marshals after the rate of \$1000 per annum; the pay of the Captains of Police after the rate of \$750 per annum; the pay of the regular police after the rate of \$50 per month, the pay of the night police or watchmen after the rate of \$25 per month.

Sec. 11. The qualifications of the regular police and night police or watchmen shall be as follows: They shall be citizens of the United States, shall have been citizens of Charleston for at least one year previous to the date of their appointment, shall be of sound mind and body, of temperate and industrious habits, cleanly in person, conversant with the English language, and shall be recommended by three responsible citizens.

Sec. 12. All appointments of officers or members of the police force shall be made by the Mayor and Aldermen in Council assembled.

Sec. 13. For the advancement of the public peace and safety, any individual, firm or corporation, who shall neglect or refuse to employ a police officer or private watchman or wharfinger made or appointed by the City Council, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$100.

Sec. 14. The Mayor and Aldermen may appoint a reserve force, to be called the Reserve Police, to be composed of not more than one hundred, the same to be located in the different parts, sections or streets of the city, whose duty it shall be at all times to quell disturbances and maintain the quiet of the city, and to act with the power of the regular police. Payment for arrests made or services rendered under this section shall be received and authorized by the Mayor.

Sec. 15. The Reserve Police appointed under section sixteen shall be ready at all times to answer the call of the Mayor for special service, and for every day service shall receive three dollars per month.

Sec. 16. The officers of the police force and the regular police shall constitute, in addition to their other duties, the detective force of the city, under the command of the City Marshal, subject to the approval of the Mayor.

Sec. 17. The number of horses for use of the police force shall be reduced to two, the same to be kept, one at each guardhouse, at the expense of the city.

Sec. 18. All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions contained herein and hereto are hereby repealed.

Alderman Whilden presented the minority report from the same committee, by Alderman Olney, which was read at the same time. The report states that the force as now constituted will cost for the present year \$90,000, whereas that now presented reduces it at the rate of \$35,000 per annum. The bill is as follows:

Be it ordained, That from and after the 20th of July next, the police force shall consist as follows:

1 Chief, salary \$1500..... \$1,500

2 Lieutenants, salary \$1000..... 2,000

3 Assistant Lieutenants, each \$800..... 2,400

8 Sergeants, at \$55 per month..... 4,400

60 Privates, at \$50 per month..... 3,000

4 Steepmen, at 20 per month..... 800

Total..... \$14,500

And that two horses be kept, one at each guardhouse, for the purpose of communicating and extending alarms.

1 Lieutenant, salary \$1000..... \$1,000

6 Detectives, \$600..... 3,600

Total..... \$4,600

Making a grand total..... \$19,100

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That all private watchmen employed by individuals, for the protection of their own property, be empowered with the same authority to arrest.

Alderman Wall presented a petition of the Ashley Fire Engine Company for the construction of a plank road from the corner of Columbus-street to Meeting-street, on account of the depth of sand.

Alderman Whilden, from the Special Committee on the Fire Department, reported on the petition of the Eagle Fire Company for \$1000, that the sum asked is unnecessary for the building in repair, but recommend that all proper repairs shall be made.

He also gave notice that he would introduce a bill to regulate hatchways and other openings in floors.

A bill to extend the lien for taxes, and to provide for the liquidation of interest and arrears of interest on the city debt to first July, 1868, was passed to its third reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

efficient working organization practicable to prevent the escape of the city to prevent crime and to detect and bring to justice all offenders and violators of the city laws and ordinances; it shall also be his duty to attend all fires by day and night, and to exert himself to the utmost of his powers to keep good order, to remove all suspected persons, and to protect the property of the citizens from loss and damage.

Sec. 4. The City Marshal shall keep a correct record of all the doings of his office, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the Mayor and Aldermen, and shall make a regular report thereof as often as once in three months to the City Council, and at such other times as may be required.

Sec. 5. The City Marshal shall have the general charge and supervision of all the assistant marshals and police officers, and shall have the precedence and control of the same whenever engaged in the same service, and shall report forthwith to the Mayor and Aldermen any violation of duty on the part of either of said officers. It shall be his duty, from time to time, to pass through the streets, lanes, alleys, squares, and public grounds of the city, to observe all nuisances, obstructions and impediments thereon, or on the sidewalks thereof, and cause the same to be removed according to law.

Sec. 6. The City Marshal shall have the duty to enforce and carry into effect all laws and ordinances, and to see that no person is arrested or detained in custody of the law, except by authority of the Mayor and Aldermen, and to execute all orders of the Mayor and of the City Council.

Sec. 7. The Assistant Marshals before entering upon the duties of their office shall give bond in the sum of \$1,000, with sufficient securities, to be approved by the Mayor and Aldermen, for the faithful performance of the duties of their office.